

BASSANO RECORDER

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NORMAN O. CARY
Publisher.

WHAT ABERHART HAS DONE

It is interesting to review what the present Premier has done since assuming power more than two years ago. The following is a summarization of what indisputably has happened and we do not pretend that it covers everything, but we leave our readers to draw their own conclusions:—

1. HE HAS INCREASED taxes by new and increased taxes, and by new and hitherto unheard of licenses, or perhaps it should be levies.
 2. HE HAS PASSED codes galore, many of which are now not operating, but are reposing peacefully in the pages of the Alberta Gazette, where nobody can find them when wanted.
 3. HE HAS DEFAULTED in meeting the Provincial Bonded indebtedness both for principal and interest.
 4. HE HAS REFUSED to pay interest at an agreed rate but has insisted on collecting from others interest at the very rate which he refused to pay.
 5. HE HAS DENIED or attempted to deny, to certain citizens the right of access to our Courts to enforce or redress civil wrongs.
 6. HE HAS TRIED unsuccessfully to finance with "Prosperity Certificates" or "Velocity Dollars" and by their use managed to pay 30% interest on money obtained by their sale.
 7. HE HAS REQUESTED civil servants to accept voluntarily as part of their salaries "Prosperity Certificates," but neither he nor any of his Cabinet saw fit to do likewise.
 8. HE HAS DISCHARGED without assigned reasons many civil servants, some of whom had served the Province for years faithfully and well, and appointed in their places avowed Social Creditors.
 9. HE HAS SUCCEEDED in increasing the list of civil servants by over 500 net, mostly all of which are avowed Social Creditors.
 10. HE HAS ASKED for, and obtained, the resignations, some of which were given very reluctantly, of the following ex-Ministers of the Crown: Ross, Cockcroft, Chant and Hugill.
 11. HE HAS DEFAULTED in meeting the fiduciary obligations of the Province with respect to Provincial Savings Certificates.
 12. HE HAS STARTED and discontinued a scheme vaguely known as a "Social Credit Clearing House" scheme at some cost to the Province.
 13. HE HAS ALLOWED the Municipal Hall Board to collapse.
 14. HE HAS DELEGATED to people who were not elected, the job and responsibility of putting Social Credit over, through a body of imported and self-styled experts.
 15. HE HAS PASSED unconstitutional legislation, against the advice of his own Attorney-General, knowing it to be ultra vires the powers of the Province.
- AND THE END IS NOT YET.

WHAT ABERHART HAS NOT DONE

Since we have seen fit to summarize what Mr. Aberhart has done since he assumed office more than two years ago, it might not be amiss to take a look at what he has not done, and again leave our readers to draw their own conclusions:—

1. HE HAS NOT abolished poverty in the midst of plenty
2. HE HAS NOT CURTAILED nor finally abolished taxes
3. HE HAS NOT REDUCED the cost of living.
4. HE HAS NOT PAID a dividend of \$25.00 per month or any dividend, to every adult bona fide citizen of the province.
5. HE HAS NOT established a "Just Price" for anything.
6. HE HAS NOT SUCCEEDED in operating any worth while price fixing codes.
7. HE HAS NOT MET the maturities of the Province as they became due for both Principal and Interest.
8. HE HAS NOT PAID off the Provincial debt
9. HE HAS NOT PROVIDED any money in the estimates for retirement of the debt of the Province
10. HE HAS NOT SUCCEEDED in financing with Prosperity Certificates, nor did he take any of these in payment of his own salary or any part thereof, while at the same time the civil service accepted part of their salaries in script as a voluntary gesture.
11. HE HAS NOT PRODUCED, as yet, any plan of his own, or of anyone else leading to Social Credit as enunciated by him in his manual or from the platform.
12. HE HAS NOT TRIED to keep our Courts open to all classes of citizens.
13. HE HAS NOT ABOLISHED unemployment nor created work for every idle man in the Province.
14. HE HAS NOT PASSED an effective Recall Act.
15. HE HAS NOT FULFILLED his fiduciary obligations to citizens and others who hold Provincial Savings Certificates, and who have a right to expect these certificates to be paid in cash on demand.

All of which is true to the best of our knowledge and belief. So help me—

THE FATE OF NEWSPAPERMEN

I am confident that all newspaper editors will go to heaven. No matter how eloquently the editor may boost for the development and progress of his community, no matter how diligently he may labor to build up his home country, no matter how loyally he may support a friend in politics, exalts the virtues of a famous native son, stretches the truth to praise a local prima-donna-to-be or gently lays a wreath on the grave of a departed, he seldom hears a "Thank You". Rarely does anyone say, "Well done." Almost never does he hear "We Appreciate That." But let him make a slip.

TO WAD SOME POWER THE OITIE GIE US -TOE OUR ELVES AS FERSSES SEE US.- Burns

From Our Exchange Columns

WHICH IS THE BETTER METHOD

(From the PEACE RIVER RECORD)

Governments, provincial and federal, are debt conscious during these years, and many of them have really tried to reduce the burden of debt and interest upon citizens both collectively and individually, all of which is to the point. Here in Alberta, however, we find, that as so far as the provincial government is concerned, they have not followed the course of other provinces, and as a result, debts have neither been reduced or lessened by their action in reclaiming a moratorium. So what?

Figures recently released relative to the Farmers' Creditors' Arrangement Act sponsored by the federal government, indicate that out of a gross debt of \$13,482,453 placed before the board in Alberta, \$4,959,140 has been cut from this debt by the officials in charge, with an annual interest saving of \$250,485. Considering the number of cases handled, we believe that real progress has been made.

Looking at this matter from the provincial angle, we find a different picture. The present provincial administration has seen fit to declare two moratoriums since it assumed office in 1935. A moratorium does not reduce the debt one cent; it merely postpones the date of payment, with the result that the debtor is making no progress, and the creditor in turn is considerably inconvenienced, and in some cases suffers a hardship.

Does it not seem that the provincial government is steadily making matters worse in this regard? A desire to escape payment of bona fide debts is being built up among certain peoples, and the people as a whole are suffering both morally and financially. It is time our provincial administration stopped playing politics and get down to facts; give every assistance to proper debt reduction machinery which will result in a substantial cut in principal and interest, with a benefit accruing to every citizen.

THE DROUGHT MEANS

(From the NORTHERN ARGONAUT, Stewart, B. C.)

The way out of the drought mess is to utilize the virgin land of the Peace River Districts in Northern B.C. and Alberta, where average yields of wheat are 27 to 30 bushels per acre, without the necessity of irrigation, and by building the shortest railway possible to tide water, with freight rates for hauling the wheat based on the actual mileage of haul which should only be 90 cents per hundred, or an amount approximating the rate charged for hauling wheat from points in lower Saskatchewan to Fort William. This wheat production and new transportation set-up would not cost more than \$500,000,000, or 12 1/2-20 per cent of the amount estimated for irrigating the "dust bowls."

Utilization of virgin lands in the Peace will ensure profitable wheat crops and make certain of a farmer purchasing power, that will restore prosperity, and not only "Save the West," but will "Save all or Canada" from an irrigation debt burden that would financially crucify our great-grandchildren.

IRRIGATION AND DROUGHT YEARS
(From the BROOKS BULLETIN)

Federal government is not planning on initiating any large irrigation schemes in the west, according to a statement made by the Hon. J. G. Gardiner, minister of Agriculture.

He said that the United States had spent \$1,100,000,000 in irrigation schemes in 15 states along the Rocky Mountains at an average cost of \$58 an acre and that a similar cost might well be anticipated in Western Canada and the country could not afford it.

Just whether or not drought has broken in western Canada is impossible to say. Some are inclined to think that a series of wet years is due but probably the wish is father to the thought. Certainly there has not been a great deal of rainfall in the drought area this summer. Unless heavy rains occur in the autumn the land will go into winter in a dry state and abnormal moisture will be required to produce a good crop next year.

If wet years return the demand for irrigation will diminish but if the do not do so soon the course will swell prodigiously.

(From the FERGUS NEWS-RECORD)

Miss Agnes Macphail tell the farmers to "walk on their own feet. Surely she hasn't been dancing with some of her supporters!

HUSKAR NOTES

(continued from page 1)

Church services will be held in the School House at 12.30 on Sunday, Oct. 10th, with Rev. J. M. Pawcett, of Calgary, in charge.

Mr. W. Flanagan and children moved up from Bassano on Sunday, bringing Mrs. Dorothy back.

At the meeting of the Sunday School, expressions were voiced over the loss the Sunday School is going to have in the departure of their superintendent, Emerson Brown. Miss Marjorie Burdett presented him with a stationery desk pad and, the best wishes of the teachers and pupils of the Huskar Sunday School.

Mrs. T. Burdett will take over the position of superintendent for the winter.

Mrs. Dave Christie of Calgary is visiting her parents, Mr. and Mrs. T. Montgomery.

On Monday evening, D.D.G.M. Mr.

C. R. Walrod, of Rockyford, accompanied by Dist. Secy. Chas. Bradwell, and others from Rockyford, paid an official visit to the Huskar Lodge A.P. and A.M. There were visitors from Standard and Gleichen also.

HELP WANTED

Men over 21, to take over and build up routes, to service, take orders, and collect. Must be satisfied with \$20 per week average earnings to start. Only men with good appearance and personality need apply. Men with cars preferred. Write: Weaver Brush Co., 405 Grain Exchange Bldg., Calgary, Alta.

HEALTH

A HEALTH SERVICE OF
THE CANADIAN MEDICAL
ASSOCIATION AND LIFE
INSURANCE COMPANIES
IN CANADA

MENTAL HOSPITALS

There exists a general misunderstanding regarding the activities of mental hospitals. The idea persists that such institutions are maintained to provide for the shutting-up of those who are suffering from mental disease. The mental hospital is thought of as a place where restraint is commonly practiced and where freedom is almost unknown.

That such was the case in the past is merely menial; that, in those days, mental diseases were not understood, they were viewed as the results of heredity were considered as inevitable and incurable. In addition, were looked upon in the light of a disgrace, as they supposedly indicated some defect, of an undesirable nature, in the family.

We know now that mental disease is entirely the result of faulty environment. The child's surroundings, his early training, the development of his emotional life, are the determining factors as to whether or not he is to suffer from mental health or mental disease. Mental hygiene is now considered a part of preventive medicine and is based upon the understanding that mental health can be attained just as can physical health by proper training during the early development of life.

If mental disease does develop, and the patient comes under the care of a mental hospital, he receives treatment. There are curative methods for mental disease just as there are for physical disease. Modern medicine does not neglect the mental health at the expense of the physical. Modern medicine treats mental disease, and the mental hospital is an institution where curative methods are applied, with the result that a return to normal mental health is secured in a large number of cases.

As in other fields of medicine, it is preferable to prevent mental disease than to wait its appearance and then attempt to cure it. The future of mental hygiene is full of promise, and its development will go far towards making life happier. There is no reason for misconception concerning mental disease and the work of mental hospitals. A better public understanding will help to secure even better facilities for those suffering from mental disease.

VIRTUES

If virtue promises happiness, prosperity and peace, then progress in virtue is progress in each of these; for to whatever point the perfection of anything brings us, progress is always an approach towards it.—Epictetus.



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Church of England
Bassano
Evening and Sermon, 8.00 p.m.
Sunday, September 26th, 1937.
Rev. J. H. Naylor.

Knox Presbyterian
Church

11.00 a.m. - Sunday School.
Special Rally Day Service at 11 a.m.
Subject: "Peace."
Evening Service, Subject: "The Unpardonable Sin."
Farewell message of Mr. Pickup.

FOIEN SELLS IT MORE AUCTION SALE DATES

SAT. SEPT. 25—At 1 p.m.—P. HOLTEN'S sale at Rosemary
MON. SEPT. 27—At 1 p.m.—G. KVANVIG'S sale, 4 Miles
West of Ideleside.

TUES. SEPT. 28—QUICKLEY'S PLACE, 5 miles South-West
of Duchesne. Articles for sale from
the farms of J. D. Quickley, A. E. Morrison
and J. Burke. Sale starts at 1 p.m.

MON. OCT. 4th—At the W. B. SMITH FARM, 3 Miles South
of Duchesne on the gravel highway.
TUES. OCT. 5th—E. GREEN'S, 2 Miles East of Southeast
Sideing, 125 Head of Cattle, 50 Head of
Horses, Big Line of Equipment.

WED. OCT. 6th—V. T. BELL'S at Bow City

FRI. OCT. 8th—SELDREDGE'S at Gem Colony

WED. OCT. 15th—WAYNE FRASER'S at Millicent.

For Full Particulars of the Above Sales, Write for Posters.

MORE SALES ARE COMING UP!!

M. N. FOIEN

AUCTIONEER License No. 6374 DUCHESNE

"Somebody to see you!"

IF EVERYBODY with something to interest
you should come and ring your bell, what
a nuisance it would be. Think of the swarming,
jostling crowd, the stamping of feet on your porch
and carpets.

...Every week we know of many callers who
come to see you. They never jangle the bell—
they don't take up your whole day trying to get
your attention. Instead they do it in a way
that is most considerate of your privacy and
your convenience. They advertise in your news-
paper.

In this way you have only to listen to those
who know at a glance have something that in-
terests you. They make it short, too, so you
can gather quickly just what you want to know.
You can receive and hear them all without noise
or confusion in a very few minutes.

In fairness to yourself look over all the adver-
tisements. The smallest and the largest—you
never can be sure which one will tell something
you really want to know.

For Health and
Vitality...

BEER IS BEST

ENJOY YOUR FAVORITE BRAND OF ALBERTA
BEER IN YOUR HOME ORDER A CASE
TO-DAY.

ON DRAUGHT AT ALL
LICENSED PREMISES

This Advertisement Is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board, or
by the Government of the Province of Alberta.

INFANTILE PARALYSIS AND PRECAUTIONS

A few scattered cases of Infantile
Paralysis have been appearing
throughout Alberta in the past few
weeks with most of them being a-
round Medicine Hat. As a result of
this, considerable publicity has been
given to the new "spray" method of
prevention.

During the past couple of years,
four very different chemicals have
been tested as a means of combat-
ing the end of the infectious nerve,
which are situated high up in the
vase and which are the usual means
of entry for the infection to the brain.

This coagulation of the nerve ending
presents an obstruction through which
the disease has great difficulty in
passing. The nerve itself recovers
from this damage in a few weeks.

The results of this treatment in
monkeys has prevented the paralysis
in a large number of cases no matter
which chemical substance is used,
but to satisfactory results on human
being are yet available. There is
every reason to believe that the re-
sults will be as good in humans as
in monkeys, if the spray reaches well
up in the nose to where the nerve
endings are situated.

Because these chemicals must be
strong in order to get this coagulating
effect, they are rather painful to
use and most doctors consider it ad-
visable to spray the nose first with a
local anesthetic. To obtain good re-
sults, most of these sprays have to be
used every day or every two days for
one week, and then continued for one
week as long as the epidemic re-
mains. The procedure is rather diffi-
cult and should be done by a doctor
or under his close supervision.



PLEASE DO NOT SPT

We have placed the title for this
article in the form of a request rather
than of a command or a threat. It
might very well be regarded as a plea
for the protection of children. It
would be in the interests of all, but
it is the children who are particu-
larly threatened by the "careless"
thoughtless or ignorant individuals
who spit promiscuously.

The germs of disease live and multi-
ply in the human body. A person
may have such germs in his body and
yet be apparently well. There are
hundreds of persons with tubercu-
losis who do not know that they have
the disease, and these persons are
passing out myriads of germs in their
sputum.

These germs leave the body in their
sweat, and most common way is in
the secretions of the mouth and nose.
Mouth and nose secretions should
ways be thought of as containing dis-
ease germs and should be avoided
accordingly.

There is no reason for spitting as
so many do. It is simply a bad hab-
it which should never be started. If
it is already a habit, then it should
be broken without delay. It is not
only disgusting to other people, but
it constitutes a very real danger to
them.

In the act of spitting, droplets are
sprayed around, and as other individ-
uals come in contact with these dro-
plets, they are exposed to infection by
the germs of disease from which the
spitter may suffer. Most of the common
communicable diseases are spread
chiefly by such droplet infection, and
the danger that results from the spray
around of sputum and saliva can-
not be exaggerated because it is so
very serious.

Sputum on the floor or on the
ground is dangerous. Children must
and will play, and while they play
they are constantly on the floor or
on the sidewalk or ground. As a
result, of course, their hands are sure
to become soiled. It is, of course,
true that neither children nor adults
should put their fingers into their
mouth, but it takes time to train
children not to do so.

Soiled hands are carried to the face
fingers go into the mouth, and so the
sputum from floor or ground gets in-
to the child's body and it may carry
with it the germs of disease.

Because it is a filthy, disgusting hab-
it, because it spreads disease, because
it endangers the lives of children, be-
cause there is no reason for its being
done, we hope that you will treat
favorably the request—PLEASE DO
NOT SPT.

FEAR

There is great beauty to be found
through life without anxiety or fear.
Half our fears are baseless and the
other half undesirable.—Bryce.

Alberta Project For Workless Youth in Province

Alberta has entered into a five-year
agreement with the federal govern-
ment in the training plan for unem-
ployed youth. This follows in line
with agreements with other provin-
ces. Alberta's federal allotment is
\$30,000 and the province will contrib-
ute \$10,000. The purpose is to give
training that will eventually absorb
young people in the industrial
world.

Only unemployed men are under-
stood to be eligible.

Facilities for physical training and
recreation will also be provided. Local
committees, representative of employ-
ers, labor, education authorities, and
other organizations will be set up in
each centre.

It is expected to provide courses for
young men in such work as salesmen-
ship, typing, mechanical drafting,
metal, woodwork, motor mechanics,
and the like. Refresher courses will
be given in bookkeeping, shorthand,
and typing. Courses for young men
will include sewing, laundrying,
mending, knitting, beauty culture, typ-
ing, meal preparation, etc.

A project designed to recondition
unemployed young men by employ-
ing and training them in forest con-
servation.

This project will be under the ad-
ministration of the Alberta forestry
service. It is expected that approxi-
mately eighty young men will be so
trained. In addition to the actual
work in association with regularly
employed forest rangers, these young
men will receive regular training by
way of classes and demonstration.

An advisory committee representa-
tive of the province has been ap-
pointed. Dr. McNally will be chairman.
Local agricultural courses, rural home
making, household economics, handi-
craft, etc., are expected to include
1,000 students. Young women will
be trained as household workers and
in other lines.

Applicants must be between 18 and
35 years old, unemployed and in ne-
cessitous circumstances. Applica-
tions in writing, for training projects
should be forwarded to the nearest
employment service office.

CHIEF SCOUT ENDS INTER- NATIONAL SCOUTS WEEK WITH APPEAL FOR WORLD GOOD WILL

A call to Scouts to "spread friend-
ship and brotherhood throughout the
world" was the closing appeal of a
moving address by Lord Baden-Powell,
World Chief Scout, to the 25,000 boys
of all nations about to separate at the
close of the 5th World Scout Jamboree
in Holland this summer.

"The time has now come for me to
say goodbye," said the 80 year old
father of Scouting. "I want you to
lead happy lives. You know that many
of us will never meet again in this
world. I am in my 81st year, and am
nearing the end of my life. Most of
you are at the beginning, and I do want
your lives to be happy and successful."

You can attain it by doing
your best to carry out the Scout Law
all your days, whatever your station
and wherever you are.

"I want you to preserve this badge
of the Jamboree on your uniform. I
suggest that you keep it, and try to
remember what it stands for. It will
be a reminder and an inspiration of
the happy times together in camp,
and by observing the significance of
the token it will help you to your
quest to help bring about God's reign
of peace and goodwill."

"It will always remind you of Hol-
land. It will help you to be equip-
ped to carry out the Scout Law all
your days and to spread even farther
our Scout ideals of goodwill and of
the helping hand of fellowship to all
we meet. My message to you is to
spread friendship and brotherhood
throughout the world. Good-bye and
God bless you all."

To each of the leaders of the var-
ious contingents the Chief Scout pre-
sented the Jamboree totem, a Jacob's
Staff, an instrument used by early
Dutch navigators, to take home as an
emblem of good will.

DAILY TASKS

Like the star
That shines afar,
Without haste
And without rest,
Let each man wheel with steady eye
Around the tasks that life is deep
And do his best.
—Goethe.

CHEERFULNESS

Anybody can laugh and look happy
for a moment, but cheerfulness is
more lasting than a laugh. When you
laugh, you evidence your own pleas-
ure, but when you are cheerful, you
present a permanent plan to please
others.

The SNAPSHOT GUILD WATER POEMS

An episode in an amateur photographer's picture
of water. Exposure 1/22 at 1/28 second.

Water stilled at even. Foam at the
bow of a careening yacht or its
the water who on the stern depicts
the poetry of motion.

Vermes may be illustrated. "Where
the breaking wave dash high up
a stern and rockbound coast" is a
place for photographs of one of
water's most inspiring moods, and
then, from the hilltops "there is no
in the wide world a valley so sweet,
as that vale in whose bosom the
bright waters meet."

Endless are your opportunities for
making delightful photographs of
water scenes. But there's a trick to
successful water photography. It's
largely a matter of shooting so that
the pictured water has the right
"feel" or texture.

For example, it's possible to shoot
spray to that, so that it has a hard,
brittle look, thereby losing its essen-
tial sense of movement. On the
other hand, rippling water should
be shot fast enough so that the rip-
ples are distinct, each with its own
highlight.

Another point in lighting. Choose
the angle that gives you the maxi-
mum "texture," the characteristic
lawyer-of-right and slant. No one
can tell you exactly how to go about
this; a little experimenting will tell
you better than volumes of words.

But keep this in mind. Any fair-
weather body of water reflects a lot of light.
Your exposures, therefore, can be
faster or, preferably, your "stop"
smaller than for a comparable sum-
mer landscape.

John van Guilder

DESOLATION
No one is so utterly desolate but
some heart, though unknown, responds
to his own,—Langley
EXAMPLE
Example is the school of mankind
and they will learn at no others.—
Burke.
SELF-MASTERY
I will be lord over myself. No one
who cannot master himself is worthy
to rule, and only he can rule—Goethe
PERFECTION
The true work of art is but a shad-
ow of the divine perfection.
Michael Angelo.
GRIEFS
Grief knits two hearts in closer
bonds than happiness ever can;
common sufferings are far stronger links
than common joys.—Lamartine.
DAILY DUTIES
Daily duties are a great hindrance
to many Christians, because it takes
a higher quality and greater quantity
of grace to be Christ-like in the kit-
chen and on the street, in the shop and
in the train, than it does in pray-
meeting or the church service.
HOLD ON
Hold on. . . though it seems that
there is nothing left for you; hold on.
In the darkness, till the sun comes
breaking through.—Hold on to your
courage in the chaos of your grief.
Hold on bravely, blindly, to your faith
and your belief.
Let go now, and you may drift, tossed
by the waves of chance—budded in-
to strange waters by the storms of
circumstance. The task that life is deep
—its only foyle who ventures out—
the mercy of the winds, upon the rocks
of Death.
Hold on. . . though you're lost, the
thing that made your life worth while
—Hold on with the strength you've got
—Believe in God—and smile. . .
Though it may seem a long—Lose
and every joy has gone—Listen to the
Voice within that says to you—Hold
on.—Palmer, Strong.

CIRCUMSTANCES
It is our relation to circumstances
that determines their influence over
us.—The same wind that carries one
vessel into port, may blow another
off shore.

DOING GOOD
Remember that he, indeed, the wis-
est and the happiest man who, by con-
stant attention of thought, discovers
the greatest opportunity for doing
good, and with ardent and animated
resolution breaks through every oppo-
sition that he may improve these op-
portunities. — Doddridge.

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The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the Third Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 21st, from 8:30 to 8:45, and Wednesday, September 22nd, from 12:00 noon to 12:15.

Millions Paid in Taxes to the Dominion Government... More Millions to the Provinces and to the Municipalities... Alberta's Revenue From the Banks Boosted... Most Branches Operate at Loss... Banks Have Faith in Alberta.

CANADA'S Chartered Banks have paid in taxes, in Canada, during the last ten years \$74,301,000.

We promised last week that we would tell you about the load of taxation we carry. Before we get along very far to-night we shall give you a very plain, short set of figures. I would like you to get a pencil and paper, to take down these figures when I reveal them to you.

We shall tell you also about our earnings, our profits and dividends. Our critics have been talking a great deal about the fabulous profits we are said to make; that criticism is unfounded. Let me repeat, as I said in our first broadcast, that we believe that many critics of the banks are sincere. We, too, are sincere.

You are often told that the banks should be taxed less, or that the banks are taxed, and we want to tell you some things that will interest you, about the taxes we bear.

Now are you ready with that pencil and paper? We will pause for a few seconds so that you may get ready—We are not going to ask you to take down a long list but just a few plain figures—

Well now, are you ready?

Here's the story. During the last ten years the banks have paid:

In taxes to—

The Dominion — \$22,771,000

The Provinces — \$13,248,000

Municipalities — \$3,282,000

This makes the sum I gave you in starting this broadcast, that the banks have paid in taxes in ten years. The banks do not complain of fair taxation; they expect to bear their due proportion of the expense of running a Municipality, a Province or the Dominion but, because so many people have been led to believe that the banks are not taxed at all, we are telling you of the taxes that we do pay.

Take the case of Alberta alone. This year the Province imposed upon us a new and additional tax of one-tenth of one per cent of our paid-up capital. It amounts to \$144,000 this year. Last year we paid to the Alberta Government total taxes of \$81,150. This averaged out at \$390 per branch. From paying \$81,150, in 1936, our Alberta tax in 1937 has been boosted to a grand total of about \$252,000, or nearly three times what it was before.

We have told you the story of Provincial taxes. Now we turn for a moment to Municipal taxes. In 1936 the total of taxes we paid to Alberta Municipalities amounted to \$253,600. Our total of Municipal taxes in Alberta averaged out at \$1,219 per branch.

Let me repeat—the taxes paid by the banks in 1936 to the Province of Alberta alone averaged out at \$390 per branch. In 1937 they had risen to an average of \$1,119 per branch. And let me further repeat that the Alberta municipal taxes paid by the banks last year amounted to \$1,219 per branch. At this rate we are now paying a total of \$2,334 per branch in Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, quite regardless of the heavy Dominion taxes we bear. The Provincial and Municipal taxes combined, which are paid by the banks in Alberta, now reach the grand total of \$475,000 per year.

And yet, to hear some folks speak, you'd never know that the banks are taxed at all!

Do you know that very few of the bank branches in Alberta are making any profit? We are now going to tell you something that has never been revealed to the public before—we are letting you in on a secret.

Now if you are ready again with your pencil and paper we will give you the actual figures for 1935, the most recent year for which complete figures are available. There were then 221 branch banks in Alberta.

Only 41 of them made any profit. Seven of the 41 made not more than \$300 in that year.

And 130 were operated at a loss. You can figure out for yourselves what effect \$141,000 in new and added taxes has had on that picture.

With all this newly-revealed information I have given you the picture is still incomplete, for you all know that a business enterprise cannot be carried on without some losses. Indeed the net result in Alberta for the ten years, 1926 to 1935, is that after paying operating expenses and taking care of bad and doubtful debts, the banks have incurred a very substantial loss.

The money thus lost, I assure you, did not drip from the end of a fountain pen.

You may ask—"Then why do the banks continue to operate in Alberta?"

We answer: "Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in Alberta's future and in the people of this Province." We feel sure that the period of hardship and drought will soon pass.

The West has had a terrible struggle during the last seven or eight years. I remember the time, and many listeners must remember it too, when this Western country produced an export wheat crop of three to five hundred million bushels a year, when prices were high and market conditions were good. For years the West had, roughly speaking, from Three to Five Hundred Million Dollars in new money coming back into this country from the marketing of this newly produced wheat. Then, through fear of war and anything else, the countries in Europe started restricting their wheat imports and growing their own wheat. World markets collapsed. Canada's banks did not do it; fear in Europe had much to do with it. And after that came the succession of crop failures, dry seasons that farmers have endured. You and I know what that has meant to Alberta. It has meant that for about seven years in the Great Central Plain of this Province and for almost ten years in the South, farmers have had either no crops or poor markets, which in any case result in the same thing—little or no money.

Canada's Chartered Banks had no more to do with the collapse of the markets in Europe than they had with bringing on the drought. The real basis of hardship in this Province, as in the other Western Provinces, is that this great annual crop of new money has not been coming in.

If Canada's banks, by any miracle of lending, could have made it come in you can be sure we would have done so; for it is by lending that we live. That is our business. The banks are a part of your community. While you suffer we cannot prosper.

I have shown you how few branch banks in Alberta make any profit and how many are losing and, on top

of these losses, as I have shown you, we have an increased tax burden to carry.

Alberta audiences are intelligent—they are alive to questions of economics. Remember our responsibility to safeguard the funds of depositors. When we are losing money, if costs are increased by steep advance in taxes, what then? The alternative is either to pass on to our customers these added costs or steadily close out losing branches to a point where ends can be made to meet. Either way is a hardship on our customers and an inconvenience to their communities.

Now we turn to the matter of earnings. It is a popular misapprehension that because we pay one and one-half per cent on savings deposits and because, on the other hand, the highest interest rate we can charge by law is seven per cent, the difference between the one and one-half per cent and the seven per cent is all "profit." Let me point out to you why it is not so.

We have costs:

I am sure that all of my hearers are aware that no business can be carried on without costs. We pay wages. In the Province of Alberta alone during the past year we paid \$2,015,000 in wages to employees. We pay rent on premises. We spend money for stationery, printing and postage. We buy water, fuel and light. We pay the enormous taxes that I have spoken to you about. We contribute heavily to the cost of fire and to group insurance for employees. Depreciation on bank buildings takes a large sum each year.

We have also to set aside a substantial amount each year as a reserve for bad debts.

In addition to our costs there are distinct restrictions on bank earnings. Only a relatively small proportion of our loans earns the legal maximum of seven per cent. Let me tell you about these restricted earnings.

Banks must keep themselves in such a position that they should be able to withdraw their savings can get his money. We are required by statute to deposit with the Bank of Canada, earning nothing for it, a certain percentage of our depositors' funds. In addition it is necessary to keep a certain percentage of our further amount upon which the yield is low. Why is this yield low? Because the bonds in which these funds are placed will mature at short intervals. Cash reserves of other companies as well as those of Chartered Banks are looking for this sort of investment—the type which can, of course, most readily be turned back into cash. The demand for this type of investment is great and the supply is not too plentiful; therefore, the price is high—which is another way of saying that the earning—the yield—is low. The cost of doing business, coupled with restrictions in earnings, eat up most of the difference between the one and one-half per cent we pay and the seven per cent which it is wrongly supposed we earn on all our loans.

Let us take a little instance of the earnings on a loan. Let us say a farmer borrows \$100 in April, expecting to repay in the fall—say a six months' transaction. If the interest is seven per cent the gross amount of rent on this money paid to

the bank is \$3.50—on other words the farmer has used \$100 for six months at a rental of \$3.50; but what does the bank receive for it? Not \$3.50, but a matter of cents only. We have taken a six months' transaction for illustration. The rate of profit is no greater if the loan runs longer. Why? Because the costs we mention are running on all the time, too.

Last year's net earnings of the Chartered Banks on all of their business everywhere amounted to only one-half of one per cent on total assets and in previous years approximately the same. When commercial business or enterprise gets along on so narrow a margin?

You often hear it said that we pay big dividends and our own published annual statements are often used against us as seeming proof. Do you know why for every dollar of dividends paid the banks pay ninety cents in taxes?

The fact is that while by law \$100 is the par value of bank stock the average price at which the banks have sold their shares is \$163, of which \$100 has gone to Capital Account and \$63 to Reserve. In addition, during the scores of years the Chartered Banks have been in business, earnings of \$28 per share instead of being paid out in dividends to shareholders—have been transferred to Reserve to add to the protection of bank depositors.

The total of a shareholder's investment is, therefore, on the average \$192 per share. So an \$8 dividend per share is a payment of only just over four per cent on the money invested.

Now we have dealt with taxes, earnings, costs and dividends. We have shown that banks operate upon a much smaller margin of profit than other lines of business.

We want to bring it home that the branch bank is a part of the community—that is true in the strongest sense. Besides giving a valuable service, banks maintain offices and staffs in scores of Alberta communities. They give opportunity of employment and a stake in life to young people who take an active part in community affairs.

As a customer of public utilities, your local bank buys water, light, gas, power and fuel. From these taxes which go to the support of schools and hospitals and municipal institutions. It is on the job the year around, sharing your problems and taking its place as a good citizen.

And let me say that apart from their share of Dominion Government taxes, apart from any reserve for bad accounts, the Alberta Branches of Canada's Chartered Banks spent last year in the Province of Alberta, in such things as wages, goods and other services, the huge sum of \$3,000,139 to carry on business in Alberta. That was purchasing power for Alberta—and that money was not created out of nothing.

I hope I have made it clear that we have carried on these services throughout the long, lean years, at a loss so far as our operations in the Province of Alberta are concerned. Canada's Chartered Banks have faith in the future of Alberta and confidence in the people of the Province. For many when all of the facts are before them.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Fourth Broadcast. This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Newspaper.

SA-8

NEWSPAPERS

From a widely range of exchanges we have been able to call the following items:

A Free Press

Journalism began with the man who in became on bits to fast the news of victory or defeat for the nation; it developed with the bearer: it is the fiery cross and the breakneck gallop of the horseman across country. It shed a little of its action and expressed itself in the newsletter written in the old coffee house, whatever form in which journalism found expression, there can be no doubt that its essential and liberating power has benefited millions of people, freed them from tyranny and oppression. That is why the press can never be unneeded—why it lives.

dom of speech is the concern of every citizen. For the ethical journal, a no other medium, is the voice of the people.

Earliest Newspapers

Newspapers originated in Rome in the days of the Empire. They started with the necessity of informing legion commanders abroad of happenings at home. At first they were brief reports mainly concerned with political affairs, but they soon enlarged to include the gossip of the day and the doings of Roman society. Eventually the newspapers took the form of tabloids. The reports usually were sent, visited the bath and the market places, making noise from time to time. They were called. Late in the afternoon, these reports were enlarged and given to the slave copy on papyrus, and the day's news was distributed to the report patrons and posted in public places.

In turn were distributed to the report patrons and posted in public places.

Reporters were carried, dealing with chariot races and sports of the amphitheatre. Gladiators were played up in spectacular style as are modern pugilists and boxing profits received attention. Nor were the ladies overlooked, for their toilettes were particularly the subject of comment.

Reporters were treated with consideration, and received invitations to banquets and other private parties. It is recorded that Roman vine shops seeking promotion provided refreshment to the fresheners of the "press." The press, the bath it was glad to furnish transportation for the long-drawn writers, and char-

disposal in order that they might feature week-end parties at country residences.

Printing Most Universal Invention

Of all the world's greatest inventions, that of printing is the most cosmopolitan and international. China invented paper and first printed with block printing and movable type. Korea first printed with type of metal from a mould. People of Turkish race were among the most important agents in carrying block printing across Asia, and the earliest extent type is in a Turkish tongue. The Arabs carried paper from China to countries of Europe. France and Italy were the first countries to Christendom to manufacture paper, while Germany, Italy and the Netherlands were the earliest European

land and France as well as Germany all claim to have experiments with typography, but Germany perfected the invention, and Gutenberg's famous Bible was published in 1450.

Britain and the United States; which today do the bulk of the world's printing, lay no claim to having had any part in the invention, at least in early stages, and have consequently themselves with such latter developments as the power press and linotype.

BUILDINGS

Socrates was of the opinion that if we laid off our adversities and misfortunes in one common heap, with the condition, that each should carry out of it an equal portion, men would be glad to take up their share again.—Plutarch.

FLOWERS OF LOVE

If we would have the flowers of love blossom around us, we must plant the seeds of love. We must be generous, kind, and encourage them with the sunbeams of sympathy. If the world is to find the richest treasures of gentles and silent, it must learn to have a sympathetic faith. Religion is not only the most powerful, but it is the most delicate of the influences that touch us and that divine influence cannot thrive and increase within us, to warm and inspire the heart. The love of God is the sincerest appreciation. The best things of life—love, peace, God—are according to our faith.—Frank Crane.

RELIGION

If we make religion our business, God will make it our blessedness.

LOUIE CONN. Phone 7

GROCERY SPECIALS

Tomato Juice, 1 tin for	25c
Walnuts, per lb.	55c
Wheat Berries, 5 lb. Bags, a few left at	60c
Boiled Oats, Premium, Special at	10c
Tea, Sugar, Special per lb.	75c
Salmon, Fancy Pink, 2 lbs for	35c
Peas, Any Assortment, 1 lb for	35c
Scrap, Any Assortment, 1 lb for	15c
Laundry Soap, White or Yellow, 25 Bars for	\$1.00
Chase and Sandbars or Red Rose Coffee on Special	35c
Vinegar, Pure Malt or Spirit, Special per gallon	75c

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Peaches, Pears, Apples, Cranberries		at Very Low Prices	

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Choice Roasts	1 lb to 12, Steaks, Choice Meat, 2 lbs. for	35c
Ham or Stewing Meat, per lb.		7c

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Carhartt Funt Overall, 10 oz., Regular \$2.15, Special at	\$1.99
Men's Dress Suits, 50c pair or 5 Pairs for	\$1.00
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Underwear, per suit	95c
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Men's Dress Shoes, Regular \$2.25 on Special at	\$2.35
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Sept. 23rd, 1937 No. 1

Editorial

AS THE CURTAIN rises on our newspaper panorama of study in B.H.S., we see the setting of a stage for a young ambitious student. He is deeply considering the optional subjects offered at the local high school.

Primarily, what are the options? Biology I, Bookkeeping, Typing and Dramatics. However, the student only needs three of these.

The biology is the old agricultural course. This is a good field of study for those with botanical inclinations (anybody else that doesn't like hard work of digesting long words--steeer clear of this). It is however, very instructive as well as educational. The student is advised to get a bit of nature into their course, unless they have definitely chosen the other three. Book-keeping is almost invaluable who has many business dealings as an aid to the high school stenographer, the teaching staff have introduced--typewriting. This course is not confined to school children, but to parents and anyone concerned in his line of study. For use of the machines rented from Calgary, a nominal fee has to be charged. However, once this subject has been successfully mastered, a position will be much more easily obtained.

Probably the most important of all these options is the Dramatics course taught by Mr. A. S. Currie. Gradually, the whole nation, in fact all countries, are adopting drama as one of the most essentials of schooling. The literature produced in a few years will have to be on a higher standard because the younger generations will demand it. Why? They will understand the four w's about it instead of it acting as an amusement to fill a void space in the brain. The first endeavor of the group is to produce a one act play and study the principles of drama--writing, acting, etc.

The class numbers between 45 and 50; made up of grades 7-10 inclusive. The business manager, Mr. Robert Currie, has financial matters to cope with (brother could you spare a dime) as well as secretarial duties. Miss Jean Marquardt, director, will be in charge of production. The stage manager, Norman Stiles, with a capable crew, will act as scenery decorator, stage managers and sailors. Mr. Thomas Fieberg, Jr., will be the noted costume stylist (We now offer a silent prayer for the costumes). I have chosen the Grade X class as an example because it is actually the "genuine-de" or experimental class. Certain play-readers are chosen to stick out like a sore thumb. The energy of the pupils will either make these successful or ruin it. Parents your child has a great chance, and so be sure to encourage them to do their best.

The curtain drops as Ye Ed spills the ink, and takes time out for lunch and digests a bit of choice gossip by his high school reporter.

Gossip

The girls of the B.H.S. had an egg laying spree on Tuesday morning. At least it cackling signifies anything.

Maybe it really was Don's Gum Oscar was chewing, Quen Salt.

It is perhaps unnecessary to tell you, but everyone had better hang on to their change, as it is Art around.

Has anybody here seen Allison?

Thanks for the compliment, Mr. McLaws. Have you found us out yet?

Chen, says he doesn't like to fool around with a man teacher.

Did Bob Bacon stay at home last week to water or shoot the duck?

One of the Wynola gang heard remarking that Mr. Beeber was home late. Alas! What is the news? What to do now!

Oscar is having trouble. Who is it Hawk--Alison or Shirley?

Hanney practicing his French, with a very loud BONG.

BASSANO HIGH SCHOOL 'WEAKLY'

By STANDERS

UNANSWERABLE

Can't study in the fall--Gotta play football.
Can't study in the winter--Gotta play basketball.
Can't study in the spring--Gotta play baseball.
Can't study in the summer--Gotta girl.

Old B.H.S. is sending forth likely poets. Even Gray would turn over a shroud in his grave if he could read the improvement on his "Churchyard and Elegy."

Original--

For them no more the blazing hearth shall burn
Or busy housewife ply her evening care
Nor children run to lisp their aires' return
Nor climb his knee, his envious knee to share.

Jus Students Pastime.

For them no more the blazing night clubs burn
Nor busy housewife fly her plazy plans
No children run to swipe the old man's car.
Nor phons him up to say its wrecked again.

Arrowwood Notes

The W. A. met at the home of Mrs. J. Ponger on Sept. 18th, with 12 members and 5 visitors present. The meeting opened by singing Hymn No. 125. Mrs. Liesmer led the devotion. No report was given for Buns-burn or the Sewing, due to the absence of the convenor, Mrs. Clitzard. Mrs. Mackie said a small gift had been given to Mrs. Palmer at Mrs. Clitzard's before leaving Arrowwood, only the visiting committee being present. A discussion as to the holding of a tea was held. Mrs. Cleman moved, seconded by Mrs. Dusen, that they hold a Halloween tea using the apron idea as administration. The parcel post ticket \$3.00 next meeting is to be held at Mrs. Coleman's. A delicious lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. Ponger.

The Bellevue-Hillcrest Middlepts turned in some very fine baseball playing to defeat the Quonstown Arrowwood 'dgets in four straight games. A double-header was played at Quonstown on Saturday. The visitors took an early lead to win the first 1-0 and the second 3-4. In the double-header played at Arrowwood on Sunday, the visitors again came through with two wins with scores of 14-4 and 9-4. From reports of the games, the visitors were, as the scores indicate, the better of the two teams. Although the locals could show a 3-1 better brand of baseball, lack of practice was the main drawback. The 'vrowwood diamond has been used only when a visiting team came to our town.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Mackie and girls of Namaka and Mrs. Espey and two boys of Long Beach, Calif., were visitors at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Allan Phillips on Sunday.

Mrs. Allan Phillips entertained a number of the younger set at the tea hour on Tuesday in honor of Miss Y. Egerman, B.N.

The St. Columbus Altar Society met at the home of Mrs. Lord on Tuesday with a fair attendance. Plans were made for a card party and raffle to be held on Nov. 11th in the local Credit Hall. After the meeting, lunch was served by Mrs. Viadar and Mrs. Lord.

Miss Margaret Sherron spent the weekend visiting at the McBrides. Mr. and Mrs. D. Viadar were weekend visitors to Lethbridge.

Little Joyce Shultz was the winner of the car drawn for at the Mammoth Hockey Carnival at the Calgary arena Saturday. Mr. R. Shultz bought four tickets for his family, Joyce being the lucky one. No. 2468 Joyce's father, and grandfather, Mr. Paul Norton, are great hockey fans.

The Arrowwood-Quonstown Jr.

THE TALKER'S FRIEND



RELIEVES DRY THROAT

ORPHEUM THEATRE

BASSANO, ALBERTA

Friday and Saturday, September 24th and 25th.
ERROL FLYNN, CLAUDE RAINS, HENRY STEPHENSON and
the MAUCH TWINS, BILLY & BOBBY in

THE PRINCE and the PAUPER

See the screen's most affable stars, like as two peas! Then try to tell them apart--Parliament couldn't, and almost crowned the wrong king.

Friday and Saturday, October 1st and 2nd

William Powell and Myrna Loy in

'AFTER THE THIN MAN'

It's All New but it has the same Stars, The Same Author, The Same Director, The Same Producer that gave you "The Thin Man" of happy memory.

SHOW STARTS AT 8.30 P.M.

MORE OF THE FACTS

ABOUT

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Wednesday Noon Sept. 29

12.00 to 12.15

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CFCN	1030 kilocycles
CJJC	690 kilocycles
CFAC	930 kilocycles
CJOC	950 kilocycles
CJCA	730 kilocycles
CFRN	960 kilocycles

LISTEN IN

will participate in a double header on Sunday, Sept. 26th. The first game scheduled for 1:30 p.m. will be played against a strong Bassano Nine. The evening game is being played to settle a local score, with the Arrowwood Stars, defending their name.

Duchess Notes

Mrs. Gronfield has as her guests her two sisters from the States.
"Happy to Lachy" showing is in the Duchess Theatre on Friday and Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Hansen of Brooks visited in town Sunday.

Miss Anna Hole moved her Drug Store effects from Hassar on Saturday. She is preparing to open a Store here in the near future.

Mrs. R. H. Blason was a business visitor in Brooks Saturday.

Miss Helen Iwanson is home from Garbutt's Business College.

Mr. and Mrs. Blash are holidaying in Oregon.

The Misses Edna Harwell and Joan Egerberg, Bill Lyons and Jack Brown were dinner guests at the Dunlavy home on Thursday evening.

Mr. and Mrs. Horn and two little sons of Corral visited in the District on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Burke and family were dinner guests at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Dowling on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. Leland Nelson and Josephine were business visitors in Brooks last week.



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